

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.
Business in the Share Market is still rather quiet. Banks are firmer and have changed hands at 204 per cent. premium for cash, 206 for the end of the month, and left off with buyers at 209 for August 31st. China Sugars are now in demand at the increased rate of \$207 per share, shares having been negotiated this morning at 207 for the end of the month. Nothing if other stocks came under our notice.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue
103 per cent. premium.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue,
104 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,650 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,500 per share.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,600 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share, ex. div. sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sellers and sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—61 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$53 per share, premium, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$160 per share.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. dis., sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$207 per share, sales and buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$163 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T.T. 3/1
Bank Bills, on demand 3/1
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/1
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/1
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1 [3/8] @ 3/8

ON PARIS—Bank, T.T. 4/5
Bank Bills, on demand 4/5
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 4/5
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 4/5
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/5
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 4/5

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T.T. 2/2
On Demand 2/2

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T. 2/2

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, sight 7/1
Private, 30 days' sight 7/1

OPPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$530
(Allowance, Taels 20.)

OLD MALWA per picul, \$560
(Allowance, Taels 32.)

NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$615

NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$620

NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$610

OLD PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$600

OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest 559/2

NEW BENAKES (high touch) per chest, \$652/2

NEW BENAKES (low touch) per chest, \$650

NEW BENAKES (bottom) per chest, \$650

PERSIAN (best quality) per chest, \$520

NEW PERSIAN per picul, \$415

(Allowance, Taels 24.)

OLD PERSIAN per picul, \$365

(Allowance, Taels 8.)

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, Hogg, 18th July.—Shanghai 14th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YEH-SIN, Chinese steamer, 750, E. J. Deegan, 18th July.—Canton 17th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,161, G. Kaler, 18th July.—Saigon 14th July, Rice.—Siemens & Co.

PEKING, British steamer, 954, Heuermann, 18th July.—Shanghai 14th July, General.—Siemens & Co.

ANCHISES, British steamer, 1,304, C. Jackson, 18th July.—Liverpool 2nd June, and Singapore 12th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

VORWAERTS, German steamer, 617, Boysen, 18th July.—Hoihow 17th July, General.—Wieland & Co.

WELLE, German steamer, 394, Piper, 18th July.—Hoihow 16th July, General.—Wieland & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE,

Bellona, German steamer, for Saigon.

Anerly, British steamer, for Foochow.

Alwine, German steamer, for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

July 18, Actae, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.

July 18, Albyn's Isle, British bark, for Touzon.

July 18, Hydra, German bark, for Cebu.

July 18, Bonito, German bark, for Newchwang.

July 18, Beltona, German steamer, for Saigon.

July 18, Peking, British steamer, for Canton.

July 18, May, British barkentine, for Foochow.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Electra, str. from Saigon, 44 Chinese.

Per Fook sang, str. from Shanghai, Mr. Grifton, and 44 Chinese.

Per Anchises, str. from Liverpool, &c.—Mrs. Morrison and 5 children, and 208 Chinese.

Per Peking, str. from Shanghai, 4 Europeans on deck, and 54 Chinese.

Per Wells, str. from Hoihow, 9 Chinese.

Per Vorwaerts, str. from Hoihow, 105 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship Anchises reports left Liverpool on the 2nd June. Had strong monsoon soon the first part in the Indian Ocean. Since leaving Singapore on the 12th instant, had fine weather and light monsoon.

The British steamship Peking reports left Shanghai on the 14th instant. Had fresh monsoon and hazy weather during the whole passage. Off Cape Hope, on the 17th at noon, passed the Company's steamer Yangtze.

The British steamship Fooksang reports left Shanghai on the 14th instant. The first part had fresh breeze and fine clear weather. The latter part had freshening breeze and rising S.W. sea with cloudy and showery weather. On the 17th instant, passed the steamship Yangtze, from Hongkong to Shanghai.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
For Foochow.—Per Anerly, to-day, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per Taichow, tomorrow, the 19th instant, at 9:30 A.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per Kiwang-tung, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 11:30 A.M.
For Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Yokohama.—Per Zambezi, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 11:30 A.M.
For Manila.—Per Diamante, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4:30 P.M.
For Singapore and Bombay.—Per Khriva, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, F. Thiesen, 17th July.—Niu-chwang—8th July, Beans.—Wieler & Co.

BALANGAS, Spanish steamer, 116, John Octavia, 4th July.—Manila 1st July, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,129, D. E. Fricke, 15th July.—San Francisco 14th June, and Yokohama 8th July, General.—P. M. S. Co.

DANUBE, British steamer, 601, R. Jones, 17th July.—Bangkok 10th July, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

DOUGLAS, British steamer, 682, S. Ashton, 5th July.—Foochow 1st July, Amoy, 3rd and 16th July.—General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

EMU, Spanish steamer, 410, R. Jones, 17th July.—Manila 27th June, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

INGO, German steamer, 672, Jesselson, 10th July.—Singapore 3rd July, General.—Wieler & Co.

KHIVA, British steamer, 2,609, P. Harris, 14th July.—Bombay 28th June, and Singapore, General.—P. O. S. N. Co.

KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,240, J. W. Drummond, 17th July.—Kobe via Nagasaki 10th July, General.—Mitsui Bishi M. S. Co.

KWAN-TUNG, British steamer, 680, M. Young, 16th July.—Foochow 14th July, and Amoy 1st General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

LI YUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Churi, 19th June.—Touron 15th June, General.—Chine.

NAN-YIEN, French steamer, 435, A. Garceau, 16th July.—Haiphong 14th July, General.—Shing Loong.

NEPAUL, British steamer, J. Reeves, 17th July.—Shanghai 14th July, Mails and General.—F. & O. S. N. Co.

SHERARD OSBORN, British steamer, 875, Worlesey, 21st June.—Shanghai 5th June, and Foochow, Telegraph Cable.—E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.

TAI-CHOW, British steamer, 862, James Jordan, 10th July.—Singapore 4th July, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

ZAMBISSI, British steamer, 1,540, L. H. Moule, 17th July.—Yokohama 7th July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH OBRIEN, American ship, 1,448, Staples, 29th May.—Cardiff 14th January, Coal.—Russell & Co.

AUGUSTE, French bark, 858, Le Breton, 9th June.—Newport 23rd October, Coal.—Carroll & Co.

BELLE OF OREGON, American bark, 1,110, E. Matthew, 6th June.—Newcastle 12th April, Coal.—Borneo Co.

CHANDERNAGOR, German bark, 683, Sachsen 10th June.—Touron 14th June, Coal.—Blackhead & Co.

CHANNEL QUEEN, British bark, 600, Le Lacheur, 18th May.—Chefoo 22nd April, General.—Ed. Schillhass & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

CHESHIRE, American bark, 737, Reynolds, 29th June.—Newcastle 27th April, Coal.—Borneo Co.

CHOCORUA, American ship, 1,163, Locke, 30th June.—Hiogo 3rd May, Ballast.—Master Cosmopolitan Dock.

C. D. BRYANT, American bark, 929, J. P. Burman, 23rd May.—New York 21st January, Kerosine Oil.—D. Lapraik & Co.

ELIWELL, American ship, 1,461, Barston, 30th June.—Cardiff 15th March, Coal.—Order.

ELLEN, British bark, 499, C. Hodges, 15th July.—Singapore 7th July, Timber.—Geo. Aik Hong.

FRIEDLANDER, German ship, 1,584, J. Bellmer, 14th June.—Cardiff 7th February, Coal.—Captain.

FRIEDRICH, German bark, 676, J. P. Uderup, 10th June.—Cardiff 27th February, Coal.—Ed. Schillhass & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

G. C. TRUFANT, British ship, 1,529, Thomas, 14th June.—Cardiff 5th February, Coal.—Order.

GRANDE, American ship, 1,254, Jacobs, 15th July.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 26th May, Coal.

H. UPMANN, German bark, 427, T. G. Weber, 18th May.—Newchwang 28th April, General.—Carloway & Co.

IIDA, German ship, 1,268, W. Schneider, 17th May.—Swatow 10th May, Sugar.—Arborth & Co.

JOE RAUERS, German bark, 889, H. Schroder, 23rd July.—Cardiff 1st March, Coal.—Melchers & Co.

LIVINGSTONE, German bark, 531, H. Steffens, 8th July.—Honolulu 23rd May, Ballast.—Siemens & Co.

LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Scherlach, and Jan.—Whampoa 31st Dec., General.—Captain.

MCLAURIN, American ship, 1,320, J. H. Little, 12th May.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st March, Coal.—Russell & Co.

OCCEIDENT, German bark, 254, C. Reuter, 13th July.—Tientsin 8th June, General.—Wieler & Co.

PRINTENS, French bark, 357, F. Gaillard, 15th July.—Iloilo 6th July, General.—Carloway & Co.

RAMIER, French brig, 280, Savary,

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883.

Solomon Islands and other groups of islands in the Pacific.

LONDON, June 13th.
The trial of the dynamite conspirators, Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Ansburg, Curlin, Witchell and Wilson, charged with the felony of treason, began this morning.

Lynch, alias Norman, the informer, repeated his testimony in regard to the doings of the conspirators previous to and after their arrival in England from America, which he gave at the preliminary hearing.

A correspondent at Berlin says that Von Bennington favored the passage of the Church bill in its modified form, while the rest of the National Liberals seem determined to oppose any further concession to the Vatican.

DUBLIN, June 13th.

The Careys are detained because, owing to fresh information, the Government is renewing its endeavours to obtain the surrender of Walsh and Tynan.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, June 13th.
The aeronaut, L. Hoste, who made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the British Channel on Saturday last in a balloon, renewed his attempt on Saturday morning, and has not since been heard from. It is feared he was carried over the North Sea, into which his cell and was drowned.

BERLIN, June 13th.
In the Reichstag the budget for 1882-83 passed to the third reading without amendment. Von Boetticher, Secretary of State of the Imperial Office of the Interior, then read the decree declaring the session closed.

The members of the National Liberal party have resolved to present an address to Von Bennington praising his services to his party and expressing the hope that he will return to political life when the auspices are more favorable.

LONDON, June 13th.
In the Commons, Gladstone accepted the resolution proposed by Lord Claude Hamilton and supported by the Conservatives and Pamelites, in favor of an early revision of the Purchase clauses of the Land Act, for the purpose of giving fuller effect to the intentions of Parliament.

The underwriters are demanding additional premiums on vessels going to China, especially French. An increase of piracy is feared.

A man named Sweeney was arrested at Queenstown, charged with complicity in the murder of Lord Mount Morris. Sweeney had taken passage for New York.

PARIS, June 13th.

The trial began to-day of the Marquis de Rives and 17 others charged with man-slaughter, fraud and infringement of the public companies and Emigration laws. In July 1877, the Marquis advertised land for sale in the island of Port-Bretton—Oceania—and inaugurated a scheme for emigration. Legitimate papers interested themselves in the enterprise, and 5,000,000 francs were subscribed. Of this sum, the Marquis pocketed 2,000,000 francs. It is stated that 700,000 hectares of land were sold, although the island only contains 7000 hectares. The Marquis had maps of the land published, in which were indicated imaginary houses, churches and road. He also instituted militia and gendarmerie—aces and necessary civil officers. Finally, he despatched to the island old sailing vessels, four old sailing ships with a number of emigrants, the majority of whom perished under the most miserable circumstances. On one vessel, 30 emigrants died during the passage, and 250 more died from hunger and disease after reaching Port Bretton, and five others were captured and eaten by natives of the island. Only too of the unfortunate people succeeded in reaching a friendly country.

NEW YORK, June 13th.
A brilliant match for the championship in the Balke line game was played to-night between Jacob Schaeffer, holder of the emblem, and Maurice Vignaux.—In addition to the championship there was \$100 cash pending on the result—800-point game. The betting was \$100 to \$50 in favor of Schaeffer. Schaeffer won the lead and scored 53; Vignaux followed with 17. In the fifteenth inning Schaeffer scored 62; Vignaux followed with 60. In the thirty-sixth inning Vignaux, after brilliant playing, closed the game, Schaeffer making every effort to catch up. Score—Vignaux, 800; Schaeffer, 64. Highest run (Vignaux), 166.

JUNE 13TH.
The International Military rifle team sail for England next Tuesday.

Norman L. Munro, the publisher, has begun an action for libel against James Gordon Bennett, with damages at \$100,000.

LONDON, June 13th.

The Right Honorable John Bright delivered an address at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, before an audience of over 20,000 people. More than 150 addresses of congratulation from various Liberal associations were presented him. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Bright reviewed the events of the last fifty years, and laid stress upon the enormous advantage conferred upon the country by the repeal of the Corn Laws. Referring to America Bright said: "Permit me to address a word to the artisan class of the United States. I am no enemy of the United States. I fought her battles in this country. [Cheers] I sympathise with her as much now as then, almost as much as if born on her soil. I believe the question in the United States between a protective and simply a revenue tariff, is nearing its solution. The opinion is growing that irreconcileable economic facts are offering themselves for the consideration of statesmen and every intelligent man in the great Republic. An extraordinary condition of things exists there. No country of any age ever experienced or dreamed of an actual surplus of revenue of £30,000,000. This fact is fatal to a high protective party."

After an eloquent allusion to the war which abolished slavery, Bright said: "I believe the next election for President will be fought on free-trade lines. The great people of the United States will declare it to be the inalienable right of every American citizen to spend his money in the world's cheapest markets."

BERLIN, June 13th.
In relation to the retirement from political life of Von Bennington, it is stated that after the receipt of the last note addressed to Prussia by the Vatican, Bismarck was undecided whether he should break off negotiations. He, therefore, sounded Von Bennington on the subject of effecting a compromise with his party, the National Liberals. The interview convinced both that the Ottoman policy was impossible, and Bismarck decided to rely on the clerical and conservative majority. In the debate on the church bill in the Lower House, Landtag Windthorst, the ultramontane leader, stated that he hoped the Government and the Conservatives would unite and improve the bill by accepting the amendments proposed by the Centre party. If they did not accept them, the Centre party would reject the whole measure.

PARIS, June 13th.
It is reported from the Congo River that Stanley has arrived at Brazzaville with 10,000 men. De Brazza has 200 men and is making little progress.

LONDON, June 13th.
The trial of the men concerned in the dynamite conspiracy was resumed this morning. The evidence given by witnesses to show a connection between Ansburg and Dr. Gallagher was proved. Lamar introduced the former at Charing Cross Hotel as Mr. Gallagher, in order that he might obtain his letters and telegrams. Ansburg, during the examination of Inspector Melville in regard to words which passed between them

when the former was arrested, called the Inspector a liar, because he denied he said to him (Ansburg) at that time: "You had better turn informer and get £5,000." Chief Justice Coleridge restored order.

The explosion of the magazine at Scutari was caused by lightning. One hundred and fifty persons were killed and 53 wounded. Two hundred barrels of gunpowder, and 6,000 cartridges were exploded.

PARIS, June 13th.
It is denied at the American Legation that American officials have asked leave to serve in the Chinese Navy.

SOFIA, June 13th.
The British diplomatic agent has sever relations with the Bulgarian Government. Other foreign representatives share the views of the British, considering the present administration without authority.

BERLIN, June 13th.
A special committee of the Reichstag to consider the Workmen's Accident Insurance bill, recommended that Parliament decline the proposals of the Government and demand a new bill allowing rural laborers a share of the benefits of the insurance against accidents.

SHANGHAI.

As some of the public have made remarks upon the assertion in yesterday morning's issue of the *North-China Daily Advertiser*, that our business manager took a copy of the *Courier* from a coonie on a former occasion, we have simply to say that it is not true.

The steamer *Iohigena*, which arrived here yesterday, has on board a lot of small field guns for the Imperial Government. An attempt was made to land them. In fact three of the guns were landed, but when it was found that the usual Tautau's permit had not been received by the proper authorities, the guns were again put back into the steamer.

Mr. P. G. von Möllendorff was recommended to the King of Korea by Li Hung-chang, but he received his appointment direct from the King of Korea, in whose employ he is. He is in a position completely independent of China, and we do not believe there is any reason for our morning contemporary calling him the "nominee of China."

We hear that orders were given for the *Huan* to remain at Tientsin to liai Li to Canton; but since then news have reached Shanghai that she is to make another trip to Shantung; but to be in readiness if she is wanted. Li is still renting a house in the Nanking Road, no doubt this is for his family should there be any trouble.

The fuss and fury of the Chinese in war-like matters seem to have originated with those Chinese who have to do with foreigners. The great Mandarins in the North seemed to know nothing about the hostile attitude of China. Nothing approaching to war was expected. No preparations were being made for it. No purchases of arms whatever. As far as we can make out it is Tsoong Hou, Li Feng-pao, and their attendant manipulators of the foreign press, the 'Pivot,' Ma Kien-tung, Ng Achoo, and so on, who are the rascals of all this windup of disturbance. The orders to Li Hung-chang to take command of the armies of the South and march at their head may be some little tricks in the Court game at Peking. They knew Li would not eagerly embrace that task, and they want to put him in a fix. He has refused now, as we always thought he would; and they will want to know again why he spends so much upon armaments when he can't fight all the world. We rather think they look upon his management of foreign affairs as the cause of all these irritations.—Mr. Demetrius Charles Bouler told the readers of the *Nineteenth Century* that to a large extent the Chinese army was foreign drilled. There is one foreign drill instructor in the Chinese army; two naval officers, and one instructor in torpedo drill, Capt. Hasenclaver, who was lent by the German Government for a year. This gentleman is teaching the youth brought back from America, about two years ago, how to use torpedoes, at Wei-a-wai. These young gentlemen have a uniform, which they only use at drill, getting into the gown of the ordinary Chinese costume as soon as possible afterwards, in order to avoid incurring the contempt of the Flower of Peoples. So much is belligerent uniform respected in China!—*Mercury*.

HANKOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
7th July, 1883.

The Ichang pulled at the Shanghai for some time yesterday morning, but vainly. This morning the Piheng was more successful. During the Shanghai's stay on the bank the river has risen nearly four feet, the mark-to-day showing 41 feet 2 inches.

The Glamis Castle left to-day to fill up in Kiukiang, leaving the Ningpo Nogorod the only steamer here.

The tea market is quieter; arrivals are large and recent settlements show a decline of about a ton on last week's prices. I append the figures.

The following figures indicate the entire business to date (inclusive of Kiukiang Tea) as contrasted with the settlements to the same date last season—

For particulars apply to X.
Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office,
Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [533]

TO BE LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

FIVE COMMODIOUS and well VENTILATED ROOMS suitable for OFFICES or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24, Praya Central, corner of Pottinger Street.

Apply on the Pre-lises.

F. VINCENTON,
24, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [537]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS)

with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.

For particulars apply to D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel,
Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18]

TO LET.

N. O. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

" 4, OLD BAILEY STREET (lately oc-
cupied by Mr. H. N. Mody).

" 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from Jan. next, the New

BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot 20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the property of Mr. J. EWTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to

BIRD & PALMER,
Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE SOUTHERN STAR MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE
A GRAND PERFORMANCE
THIS EVENING,
the 18th July.

THE LAST APPEARANCE OF THESE
ACCOMPLISHED ARTISTES.

GRAND SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

TO CONCLUDE WITH A LAUGHABLE FARCE,
ENTITLED
"LOVE IN GEORGIA."

CHARACTERS.

Rosa..... BILLY WILSON,
Aunt Rosa..... O. T. JACKSON,
Old Man—Clara Brown..... N. YOUNG,
Sam-Johnson..... R. MOORE

The whole to conclude with a plantation walk round by the Company.

Doors open at 8:30 to commence at 9 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle..... \$2.00
Stalls..... 1.00
Back Seats..... 0.50

Tickets may be procured at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1883. [371]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 21st July, 1883, at No. 8, Chancery Lane,

at 2 P.M.

THE WHOLE OF THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.

Also,

A COTTAGE PIANO and a large French

MUSICAL BOX of 24 Tunes.

TERMS.—As usual.

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong 18th July 1883. [573]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises,

at THREE P.M.

The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the

Land Office as the Remaining Portion of

MARINE LOT No. 53 a Measuring 4,531

square feet. Yearly Crown Rent £11.04.

Held for 99 years from 9th January, 1858,

Together with the HOUSES 105 and 107

Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in

Endicott's Lane.

For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574]

TO LET.

A. F. PEREIRA,

No. 1, Corner of Wyndham and

Wellington Street

Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [545]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood

Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.

Private Family.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY MEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATER.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICARIA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW. 13

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883.

Two years ago in dealing in these columns with what at that time was the vexed question of Chinese coolie emigration to the Australian Colonies, we indulged in some strong animadversions on the unsatisfactory manner in which these so-called free emigrants were examined prior to leaving this colony by the officers of the Emigration Department. We then said referring to the notorious *Glamis Castle* case: "That the Emigration Officer's examination was a thorough farce, must be patent to every one who knows anything of the manner in which these sham examinations are conducted, and we must hold the Governor responsible for permitting such a state of affairs to exist." And with further reference to the common practice in Hongkong of one government official filling two or three different positions, which we took the liberty of saying was a principle "rotten to the core and wholly indefensible," we observed: "The time has surely come when the Augean Stable wants a thorough cleaning out, and we would strongly recommend that a start be made at once in the Emigration Department." Most of our readers will remember that Captain THOMSETT, who in addition to his position of Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, &c., held that of Emigration Officer, took umbrage at our remarks, and formally applied to the Government for permission to institute proceedings for libel against this journal. Captain THOMSETT's application led to serious complications in the Executive Council, and the position taken up on the matter by Dr. STEWART, who was then acting as Colonial Secretary, ended in that officer resigning (?) his position.

Governor Sir JOHN PATE HENNESSY after stating to the members of his Council that he had as a matter of fact officially reprimanded the Emigration Officer on account of the insufficient examinations of emigrants, declined to permit Captain THOMSETT either to withdraw his formal application or to institute legal proceedings, and the question was eventually submitted to the Secretary of State (Earl KIMBERLEY) who supported Governor HENNESSY's action, and laid down a rule that under no circumstances could any colonial servant take proceedings without the express sanction of the Home Government. Although we had good reasons for believing that the worthy Harbour Master was not what could be accurately termed a free agent in his wild crusade against this journal, and as we, moreover, were in a position to prove the literal truth of every word we had written as to the unsatisfactory character of the official examination of Chinese emigrants, and quite prepared to defend our statements with regard to the necessity for a thorough cleansing of the "Augean Stable," nothing was farther from our intention or desire than to reflect personally on that well meaning but somewhat irascible official. Our attack was made on a rotten system, and not on individuals whose responsibility could of necessity only be limited in extent. Since that time we have in the course of duty occasionally directed attention to abuses in various departments of the local government service, and it was only the other day that the very important subject of arranging the contracts for the execution of public works—which had become a matter of common talk in the colony in a manner anything but creditable to certain officials—called for some exceedingly plain-spoken truths.

The above references have been elicited by another government abuse, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, by what is said to be a government abuse of public

rights under departmental auspices, which is at present causing a good deal of discussion throughout the colony, and which, it seems to us, calls for a thorough investigation in the interests of all concerned. A short time ago a witty correspondent proposed to us for elucidation a conundrum incidentally relating to Hongkong and its management of the internal affairs of government. It was worded—"In what manner does Hongkong in its official element resemble an oyster just removed from its bed beneath the waves?" The answer was neat and appropriate—"It opens its official mouth just sufficiently wide to let you see that there is something inside; but when enquiry is made as to what that something is the mouth hermetically closes." A column of the most bitter invective and pungent criticism could not more effectively or more satirically lay bare that world of red tape which constitutes Hongkong officialdom, and which is the bane of the colony's prosperity. Political revolutions are the gradual outcome of extended and enlightened experience of the debased character of other forms of government; a revolution in the "Augean Stables" of our official departments is therefore most likely to be brought about by an exposure of abuses, the continued existence of which are calculated to bring the Government into contempt.

We have before us a copy of "The Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance of 1879," which, according to the wording of the preamble, is an ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to consolidate and amend the laws relating to merchant shipping, the duties of the Harbour Master, the control and management of the waters of the colony, and the regulation of vessels navigating the same. Without wasting time beating about the bush, we think it best to state plainly that in various departments presumed to be under the direction and supervision of the Harbour Master, there appears to have been for a considerable time past a series of incomprehensible misunderstandings, glaring misinterpretations, or gross blunders in carrying out the provisions of the act we have just quoted. As our space will not permit us to deal with the whole of our subject in one article, we will confine our remarks in the present instance to that branch of the Harbour Department to which is entrusted the shipment and discharge of seamen.

On this branch of our subject little more remains to be said. In our opinion, which is based on the construction and wording of Ordinance 8 of 1879, the exacting of these *permits* fees from foreign sailors is clearly illegal. The question of what has been done with these fees is for the Government to investigate. An impression is abroad that they have not gone into the Colonial Treasury; that in justice to all concerned, ought to be set right. Why the steamers of the Pacific Mail Co. and the ship *C. D. Bryant* should have been exempted from the fees charged against the seamen of other foreign vessels is another matter which requires an official enquiry. Colonel MOSAV, the Consul for the United States has, we believe, written to the Government on the subject, and as it stands with the Harbour Master to the core and wholly indefensible, we observed: "The time has surely come when the Augean Stable wants a thorough cleaning out, and we would strongly recommend that a start be made at once in the Emigration Department." Most of our readers will remember that Captain THOMSETT, who in addition to his position of Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, &c., held that of Emigration Officer, took umbrage at our remarks, and formally applied to the Government for permission to institute proceedings for libel against this journal. Captain THOMSETT's application led to serious complications in the Executive Council, and the position taken up on the matter by Dr. STEWART, who was then acting as Colonial Secretary, ended in that officer resigning (?) his position.

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A CORRESPONDENT writes us to say that a suicide took place at West Point on Monday last. We were just getting interested in the matter and were preparing to send our "Special" to investigate the affair when on reading further on we saw that it was only our correspondent's monkey that had shortened its days by self-strangulation. The letter must surely have been forwarded to us by mistake, as the special authority on Japanese and Chinese dogs would have been the right person to whom the startling announcement of the monkey's demise should have been sent.

ernment Gazette for 1881, 1882 and 1883—throws no satisfactory light on the matter. In 1880 the number of seamen reported as being shipped is stated at 6392; in 1881 there were 6940 and in 1882 no fewer than 9704. These numbers represent the exact amounts paid in to the Colonial Treasury as shipping fees, at the rate of one dollar per man. But on examining and comparing these statistics with the records at the Harbour Department, we find that the figures we have quoted refer only to seamen shipped on British vessels, and do not include those shipped by the respective Consuls on board foreign vessels. At the German Consulate the number of seamen shipped last year total something over 1,300, and the records of the United States Consulate show that 479 men were shipped on American vessels. These are the figures from but two of the eighteen consulates in the port.

Another strange phase in these proceedings at the Harbour Department requires explanation. From statistics supplied to us from the United States Consulate, it appears that during the present year up to yesterday's date 543 men had been shipped on board American vessels, and upon 380 of these a fee of one dollar per man had been paid to the Harbour Master's Department in addition to the usual consular fees. The question at once arises—why were fees charged only on 380 and not on the whole number? That is exactly what we wish the Harbour Department or the Government to explain. The vast majority of the balance of 163 were shipped on board the steamers of the Pacific Mail Company as follows:

January 15—City of Tokio	23 men.
February 20—City of Peking	9 "
April 12—City of Tokio	27 "
May 5—City of Peking	27 "
July 1—City of Tokio	40 "
July 2—City of Tokio	15 "

For these not one single cent has ever been demanded by or paid to the Harbour Department. The remaining two men to make up the full number quoted above were shipped last Monday on board the American ship *C. D. Bryant*, and the master of that vessel paid no fees, nor was he asked to do so.

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An impression is abroad that they have not gone into the Colonial Treasury; that in justice to all concerned, ought to be set right. Why the steamers of the Pacific Mail Co. and the ship *C. D. Bryant* should have been exempted from the fees charged against the seamen of other foreign vessels is another matter which requires an official enquiry. Colonel MOSAV, the Consul for the United States has, we believe, written to the Government on the subject, and as the rights of the foreign seamen could not possibly be in abler and more experienced hands than in those of the old Confederate chieftain, there can be little doubt that, as the result of his representations and protests, all grievances will be fairly remedied, and the true state of the law as regards the shipping of alien seamen accurately defined.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A TELEGRAM from Manila reached us as we were going to press containing the two words "typhoon threatens."

THE people of Zurich, in Switzerland, have by popular vote sanctioned a Bill providing for the restoration of capital punishment.

We read in a Japanese paper that General Wu, the commander of the Chinese soldiers at Seoul, has been ordered back to China. This is said to be owing to the disturbed relations with France.

IT is reported that Prince Bismarck contemplates the radical remodelling of the entire constitution of the German Empire. It is also reported that Bismarck, in a recent conversation, upheld the competency of the Federal Government to abolish the Reichstag.

The contractors who are cutting the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth are confident that the work will be completed within four years. The canal will be just four miles long and of the same width and depth as that of Suez—namely, 72 feet wide and 26 feet deep throughout at low water. Vessels from the Adriatic ports will save 185 miles and those from the Mediterranean 95 miles by passing through the canal, besides avoiding the dangerous coast around Cape Matapan.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us to say that a suicide took place at West Point on Monday last. We were just getting interested in the matter and were preparing to send our "Special" to investigate the affair when on reading further on we saw that it was only our correspondent's monkey that had shortened its days by self-strangulation. The letter must surely have been forwarded to us by mistake, as the special authority on Japanese and Chinese dogs would have been the right person to whom the startling announcement of the monkey's demise should have been sent.

THE British ship *G. C. Truant* will undock at Kowloon to-morrow, and the Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru* is booked to take the vacant dock.

DURING a trial a Judge called witness. "No one answered, and an elderly man arose and solemnly said "He is gone." "Where has he gone?" asked the Judge in tender tone. "I don't know; but he is dead," was the guarded reply.

WE (Japan Mail) hear from Swatow that a sort of armistice has been declared for the present between the Mandarins and the German Vice-Consul. Advice as to further proceedings are daily awaited from Berlin, when the case will probably be resumed. The claim of Messrs. Dicks & Co., though not actively pressed at the present moment, still holds good, and we understand will shortly be re-argued in solemn concourse by representatives of both countries.

IT is reported that the Prince of Wales has expressed a desire that the honor of knighthood should be conferred upon Henry Irving, and that the fact should be announced at the Irving Banquet on the fourth of July, at which the Prince is to be present. The Queen is not disposed to confer this dignity on an actor, and it is not yet certain that Mr. Irving will ever become "Sir Henry." The honor has never before been bestowed upon an actor, but Irving's popularity and the Prince of Wales' friendship are very likely to turn the scale in his favor.

THE Calcutta Exhibition, which will open on the 5th of December next, will be remarkable chiefly for the marvellous collection of precious stones that will be shown. Many of the native princes of India have promised to lend their finest jewels, and among these are some of the costliest in the world. The treasures of the Nizam, Sindhi, Holkar, the Gaikwar, and the Maharajas of Jaipur, Patiala and Travancore are especially rich in diamonds, rubies and emeralds; and it is said that some of the magnates of Bhopal can, if they so choose, cover themselves with pearls. Indeed, the wealth of India in precious stones is immense as to appear fabulous to Western minds.

SEVERAL French papers mention that Lord Granville has sent a note intimating that Her Majesty's Government will claim compensation for any damage sustained by British subjects in consequence of the bombardment of any ports in Madagascar. Another rumour which has been current in Paris for some weeks past has also found its way into print. The *Francesca* states, under all reserve, that the British Government has demanded explanations with reference to the statement of M. Challemeau-Lacour, that China was being "egged on" against France, and that he knew by whom. That unlucky phrase is not likely to improve the relations between the French and English Foreign Offices.

A TELEGRAM dated Vienna, June 11th says: "The difficulties of France in Tonquin are causing much anxiety here in official circles, where it is understood China may at any time ask for Austrian intercession. It is doubtful if the Imperial Government would care to assume that delicate position since it has become a party to the triple alliance. At the same time war of 1866 has not been forgotten and Austria is not entirely in sympathy with Bismarck's policy. Germany is willing to divide the French forces, although France is now considered by diplomats as scarcely ranking fairly above a second-class power. Information received here, however, indicates that a war may not be entirely unavoidable between China and France, since the first-named country, although it has assumed a very positive stand, is inclined toward peace and will not break off diplomatic relations with France until after an opportunity has been given for replies to appeals made to European Governments to mediate between the two countries.

FROM an advertisement in another column it will be noted that Professor Haselmayer, the world renowned magician, has decided to retire from the profession at the end of the present year, and now offers for sale the whole of the extensive apparatus, including many wonders invented by himself, through the aid of which he has electrified audiences in the four quarters of the globe. To any gentleman who feels disposed to invest in this favorable opportunity of making a fortune in a few years, the Professor will give practical tuition in the mysteries of the business, guaranteeing that at the end of six months his pupil will be able to hold his own with any *prestidigitator* and professor of magic now before the public. Full particulars as to the terms on which this lucrative business will be disposed of can be obtained from Herr Haselmayer, whose address is filed at this office. Herr Haselmayer will give the first of his short series of farewell performances at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to-morrow night, where his marvels will no doubt attract a large audience.

A TELEGRAM in the American papers, dated London, 10th June, says: "Chinese agents in England are very busy on the Clyde and Mersey commissioning blockade-runners. Each commission that has thus far been made contains provisions to the effect that if war shall occur between France and China no commission for blockade-runners shall be constructed as binding China to purchase war material in England, nor as prohibiting China from contracting for all war material in Germany exclusively. This is considered very significant, and indicates at least that there is a perfect understanding between Berlin and Peking. A fact which shows that England is possibly a third party of this understanding is the attitude displayed by Earl Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The French Government are hurriedly completing their naval re-enforcements and intend to put at once into Chinese seas the most powerful armament ever seen in those waters. These additions to the French fleet cannot, however, reach Hongkong until the 15th of July, at the nearest. The supreme command of this fleet has been vested in Admiral Courbet.

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THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Peshawar*, Captain E. J. Baker, with the London mail of the 13th ulto, arrived in harbour this afternoon. We extract the annexed items from the *London and China Express*.

After his return to Berlin from the trial trip of the new Chinese ironclad, the Chinese Minister had an audience with Count Hatfield.

M. Davyoff, the newly-appointed Russian Minister at the Court of Japan, left London yesterday.

The Russian man-of-war *Oryol* arrived at Spithead on the 10th inst. from Cronstadt, bound for China.

The statement recently made that the Chinese labourers were emigrated into the United States from British Columbia has, after a thorough investigation, been discovered to be entirely unfounded.

The Chinese Government have ordered some further vessels from the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company at Stettin, including another ironclad corvette and some torpedo-boats. They have also given an order for a floating dock to be constructed.

A FRENCH marquis was riding out one day when he passed an old priest trotting along contentedly on a quiet donkey.—"Ha, ha," exclaimed the marquis, "how goes the ass, good father?"—"On horseback, my son, on horseback," replied the priest.

M. de Lesseps has resolved to light the Suez Canal throughout its course by means of the electric light. Consequently the traffic through the Canal may be carried on day and night, and some of the facilities obtained which would follow the construction of a second canal, the widening of the present one.

A Reuter's telegram from Semipalatinsk, under date 11th instant, reports: "General Bobkov the Russian Commissioner for the delimitation of the Russo-Chinese frontier passed through here to-day on his way to the border, where he will meet the Chinese Commissioner, who is proceeding thither from Shanghai. Complete order prevails on the frontier."

Captain Timothy William Sullivan has been awarded the naval pension of £50 per annum, for staff commanders and masters, vacant by the death of Retired Captain David Craigie, C.B. Captain Sullivan has seen considerable service in China, and served in the *Clio* at the capture of Woosung and Shanghai, landing with a force of small-arm men, and the operations in the Yangtze in 1842.

The appointment of Commandant of Royal Engineers and colonel on the staff of Major-General J. N. Sargent, C. B., commanding the troops in China, has been bestowed on Colonel J. E. L. Walker, R.E., in succession to Colonel J. A. Papillon. Colonel Walker has been holding for some time a similar appointment on the staff of Major-General G. W. Higginson, commandant of the Home District.

The *Glenely*, a screw steamer of the following dimensions—length 360 feet, breadth 43 feet, depth 28.1 feet, tonnage 3,000 tons, has been launched from the yard of the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company, Govan, on the Clyde. The new Glenely, which is a sister ship to the Glenary, has been built to the order of Messrs. McGregor, Gow and Co., London, and is intended for the China freight and passenger trade.

It is stated in telegrams from Washington that several American naval officers, believing war to be imminent between China and France, have applied to the Chinese Minister for appointments in the Chinese Navy. The Minister says that he has no authority to issue commissions and refers them to Li Hung Chang, care of the Viceroy, at Canton. An announcement has been made at the Navy Department that leave of absence will be granted to officers waiting orders if they desire to enter the Chinese service. No confirmation of this has, however, been received.

M. Harmand, French Consul at Bangkok, was gazetted on the 1st inst. Civil Commissioner-General in Tong King. A plan for the administrative organisation of the province is reported to have been drawn up by M. Charles Brun, Minister of Marine. Seven circumscriptions or districts are to be created in Tong King, each directed by an inspector or prefect. Some of these officials will be Frenchmen, others Tong Kingees, the natives being supposed to be, as a rule, favourable to the proposed regime. On the other hand, all the Annamite agents are to be weeded out, as they are not to be trusted. M. Harmand, the Civil Commissioner, will preside over these departments. A decree to this effect was signed by the President of the Republic on the 30th ult.

TELEGRAMS.

The annexed items, extracted from our American files, were crowded out yesterday.

MOSCOW, June 10th.

A brilliant review took place to-day on Peterhoff Plain of 5,000 troops. The Emperor and others left at six this evening for Peterhoff. The outcome certainly will, it is thought in well-informed circles, be the adoption of conservative measures at

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 458.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
FOR
WATER AND OIL PAINTING,
Comprising:
COLOURS in all LANDSCAPE SHADES.
PREPARED OIL & DRIVING VARNISHES.
SABLE & HOG BRUSHES in large selections.
VARNISH BRUSHES AND SOFTENERS.
ARTISTS' CASES, Empty and Fitted
PALETTES AND PALETTE KNIVES
DIPPERS AND WASHERS.
MILL BOARDS, OIL BLOCKS.
WHATMAN'S WATER COLOUR BLOCKS.
ENGLISH MADE PICTURE FRAMES
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, and July, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND \$70,858.27.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNO, Esq.
MANAGER—HO AMEL
MARINE RISKS on GOODS &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [60]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods
&c., Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

VANG TSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 426,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 318,235.56
TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st Tls. 968,235.56
March, 1883. [56]

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. | W. M. MERRINKE, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARAY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
prima paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS'
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company are
prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS
to all parts of the World, at CURRENT RATES,
allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per
cent.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [560]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, and late
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

Amusements.

HAESLMAYER'S RETURN.
THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
LADY ROWEN & FAMILY.
PROFESSOR AND MADAME
HAESLMAYER
desire to announce, for the acceptance of their
patrons, short
FAREWELL SERIES OF SEANCES,
AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG,
Previous to their departure for India and Europe,
in which they will develop some of their
most remarkable illustrations in
the Sciences of
THAUMATURGY AND ESCAMOTAGE,
including evolutions never previously
achieved by any other exponent
of Natural Science.

ONLY THREE ENTERTAINMENTS,
WITH AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
will be given

TO-MORROW EVENING,
THE 19TH JULY,

SATURDAY & MONDAY,
THE 21ST AND 23RD JULY,
and,

PROFESSOR HAESLMAYER
assures his visitors that the productions are
such as can be witnessed with satisfaction
and pleasure by those of the
most fastidious and refined taste,
who otherwise have objections
to visit public
entertainments.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle \$2.50
Front Seats in Parte 2.00
Back Seats 1.00
Children all over the House 1.00
Soldiers and Men-of-War's Men in uniform
Half Price.

Season Tickets will be issued available for the
three nights, or Family Tickets admitting three
to one Scene, at the following prices:

Dress Circle \$5.00
Front Seats in Parte 4.00
Back Seats 2.00
Above Season and Family Tickets can only
be had by subscription at Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH's and not at the Theatre,
Hongkong, 17th July, 1883. [569]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEES to Sell by Public
Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 26th July, 1883, at THREE P.M.,
on the Premises—

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,
KNOWN AS

"THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,"

Standing and being on all that Piece or Parcel
of GROUND situate at Victoria, being that
Portion of INLAND LOT No. 51, upon
which the GERMAN CLUB formerly stood,
and Sub-section A of Section B of Inland
Lot No. 51, together with all the Out-
Buildings and the Appurtenances thereto
held for the residue of the term of 999 years
created by an Indenture of Crown Lease,
dated the 16th January, 1856, at the appor-
tioned Crown Rent of \$120 per Annum.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Supreme Court House,
Solicitors for the Mortgagors;

or to the Undersigned.

H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [565]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN VICTORIA.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Mr.
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, on

FRIDAY,
the 27th day of July, 1883, at THREE P.M.,
on the Premises, No. 54, Wing Lok Street.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

All that Valuable Piece of GROUND measuring
on the North and South 14 feet, East and West
sides 100 feet, and Registered in the
Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 73.
Held for 999 years from 21st May, 1867.
Yearly Crown Rent \$24.68. On the above
Piece of GROUND is erected the Valuable
HOUSE known as No. 54, Wing Lok
Street and House No. 123, Praya Central.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagors;

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [564]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that CROWN
RENTS for the Half-Year ended the 24th
June, 1883, and POLICE, LIGHTING, WATER and
FIRE BRIGADE RATES for the 3rd Quarter of
1883, must be Paid on or before the 31st July.
DEAULTERS after that date will be proceeded
against in the SUPREME COURT.

A. LISTER,
Treasurer.

TREASURY,
Hongkong, 17th July, 1883. [570]

THE HALL & HOLTZ, CO-OPERATIVE
COMPANY.

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